NUMB. 33.

THE South-Carolina Gazette.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Saturday, SEPTEMBER 7, to Saturday, SEPTEMBER 14. 1734.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, June 1.

THE Artillery deſigned for the Siege of Philipsburg, is as numerous & as formidable as ever was ſeen; there being no leſs than 120 Pieces of heavy Cannon, & 40 Mortars, ſet apart for that Expedition. Hence it is, that Men reckon the Place will not hold out many Days after the Opening of the Trenches, but will be obliged to yield to the Force of our Cannon and Mortars. Our Troops upon the Rhine are in Motion to inveſt that Place, the Siege of which will commence immediately after the Arrival of the Ammunition & Artillery. By Letters from the Army on that ſide, of the 15th and 19th inſtant, we hear the Duke de Noailles and the Marquis de Nangis, Lieutenant Generals, with three Major-Generals and ſix Brigadiers, were detached upon ſome ſecret Expedition, with 12 or 15,000 Men, who were made to carry Proviſions with them for ſix Days: This is conjectured to be to fall upon a Body of Troops of the Empire that are marching to join the Enemy's Army commanded by Prince Eugene of Savoy. Our Officers obſerve that notwithſtanding all the Care they can take to hinder our Soldiers from Maroding, they could not keep them within Bounds in that reſpect: They have hanged ſeveral by way of Example; and yet there are others that plunder the very Churches, and prophane the Hoſts: So that though they are how forced to deliver up every thing, yet the Havock they have made is great beyond Expreſſion. In our Camp, a good fat Ox is ſold for 12 Livres; a Calf, a Sheep, or a Porker, for 25 or 30 Sols; and other things in proportion. The Contributions on the other hand ſerve to pay our Troops upon the Rhine, and conſequently make us amends for the great Expence of thoſe in Italy, where our Army is not upon ſo good a foot, Policy requiring us to uſe the Inhabitants there upon a very different one.

We hear from *New York*, That in *July* the Brig Joanna, Capt. Cayron arrived there in 20 Days from Curacoa, who brought Advice that a Spaniſh Veſſel (a Sloop) was Cruiſing to the Windward of that Iſland and had taken near the Rocuſs two Veſſels bound thither, but know not what Veſſels they were, upon which that Government had ſent out a Sloop with 12 Guns and 12 Swivels well Man'd in order to take that Spaniard.

On Monday laſt arrived here the Ship the William, *Capt.* Baker *Commander, in 10 Weeks from* London, *by whom we have the following freſh Advices out of the* Dayly Poſt-Boy, *from June 1. to July the 1ſt.*

Olre, May 29. N. S.

THE French Ships which arrived in the Road of Dantzick the 24th early in the Morning conſiſt of 6 Men of War, and 5 other Ships, which we take to be Tranſports: Upon their Arrival they fired 19 Guns, which were anſwered by thoſe of the *Wechſelmunder-Schanz*, or Fort of Wechſelmunde: In the Night, ſeveral Rockets were let off both in the Fort, and in the Town of Dantzick, probably to give Notice of the Arrival of thoſe French Succours, and to anſwer that the Town had ſeen the Signal. The Wind being favourable for their going on Shoar, the French Troops were immediately landed at the Fort of Wechſelmunde. The Ruſſian Cavalry marched towards the Sea-Coaſt, and continued there ſome Hours in Sight of the French; but as it was ſuſpected that they would not endeavour to force their Way into the Town on that ſide, but rather on the Side of the Nehrung, 3 Regiments of Dragoons were detached thither under the Command of Major-General Uruſhoff; and we ſent to the Duke of Weyſſenfels, who was come with his Saxon Troops within 4 or 5 Miles of us, deſiring him to haſten his March to the Camp. In the Evening, when the 48 Hours Suſpenſion of Arms was expired, the Hoſtilities were renewed on both ſides. On the 25th, two Columns of the Saxon Troops arrived in the Camp by Langfuhre, and the reſt followed the next day: Theſe Troops, which are in a very good Condition, conſiſt of 21 Squa-

21 Squadrons and 8 Battalions, having ſome Engineers and a pretty conſiderable Artillery with them. The neceſſary Diſpoſitions for an Attack, and for guarding the Lines of Circumvallation and Contravallation, being made between the Ruſſian and Saxon Armies the 26th, Count Munich went for the Nehrung and the Retrenchment on the other ſide of the Viſtula, Major-General Uruſhoff being by that time arrived within a Mile of it with his three Regiments of Dragoons. On the 27th at Eight o'Clock in the Morning, the Ruſſian Advanced Guards towards Wechſelmunde reported, that the French were marched out of the Fort, and had formed themſelves againſt the Ruſſian Retrenchment, at the ſame time that ſome Cannon were pointed, and Bombs thrown, that way; whereupon the 3 Regiments of Dragoons above-mentioned were ſent with ſome Troops from the Camp, to reinforce that Retrenchment. At Nine o'Clock, a ſtrong Column of Foot marched out of the Town toward the Left Wing of the Ruſſian Army; whereupon the Quarter-Maſter General Stoffel was immediately commanded away with a Detachment of Foot, to reinforce the Redoubt and Line of the Viſtula, and to cover the Quarters at Heybuden againſt this Salley of the Dantzickers. About Ten o'Clock, the French marched in three Columns towards the Wood; ſo that one of the 3 faced the Right Wing of the Ruſſians towards the Sea-Side; but after having ſtood a few Cartouch Shot from the Ruſſian Battery, that one Column marched off to the Right towards the Wood. Here began the Attack, under a continual Peal of Cannon-Shot from the Fort of Wechſelmumde againſt the Middle of the Ruſſian Retrenchment, the ſame being ſituate neareſt to the ſaid Fort; and the French had the Advantage, not only to advance, near the Ruſſian Works under Cover of a thick Wood, but alſo to have both their Wings defended by an almoſt impaſſable Moraſs. They called out to our Men not to fire, becauſe they were Saxons coming to the Camp; but the Ruſſians fired upon them nevertheleſs, and thereupon the Attack of the French grew very furious, that their Column on the Right, where a Detachment of Ruſſian Dragoons were poſted, broke through the Barricades, and Part of them got within 15 Paces of the Ruſſian Retrenchment, crying out *Avancez, avancez*; but they were ſo warmly received by thoſe in the Retrenchment, that all the French that got through were killed upon the Spot: Others ſeeing this ſtout Reſiſtance, betook themſelves to Flight, and were purſued by the Lieutenant-Colonels Kehrman and Keyſerling, who cut in pieces as many as they could overtake; whereupon the reſt of the French retired, by favour of the Wood, under the Cannon of the Fort of Wechſelmunde; but they had not been there long before the Cannon of the Somerſchans began to play upon them, and ſoon obliged them to march into their Camp behind that Fortreſs. Major-General Uruſhoff approaching afterwards with his 3 Regiments of Dragoons, was poſted againſt the Body that marched out of Dantzick, and had Cannon with them; but as ſoon as we began to fire our Cannon upon thoſe Dantzickers, (whoſe Right Wing was compoſed of the Crown Guards) they alſo withdrew into the Town. On the ſide of the Ruſſians, a Lieutenant and 7 Private Centinels were killed, and Colonels Leſlie and Gripuroff, with a Lieutenant and 22 Soldiers, wounded. The Nunber of the Slain and Wounded on the the French ſide, we cannot yet certainly tell; but the next day, about 60 of their Dead, who lay cloſe by the Retrenchment, or in the Barricades, were, at the Requeſt of the Commanding French Officer, Monſieur de la Motte de la Peirouſe, ſent to him: It is reported, that there were ſeveral Officers of Diſtinction among them. Some Frenchmen were likewiſe left behind in the Wood and the Moraſs, beſides thoſe carried off by their Retreat. Yeſterday Morning, the 28th, 4 Regiments of the Ruſſian Dragoons and 3 of Foot marched out of the Retrenchment, with Muſick playing before them: On the Right Wing were 5 Pieces of Cannon; and as ſoon as Prayers were over, they made 3 Running Fires That day, notwithſtanding theſe Rejoycings, not a Shot was fired from the Wechſelmunder-Schans. The French Corps conſiſts of 3 Regiments, to wit, thoſe of Blaiſois, Perigord, and de la Marche, all under the Command of Brigadier de la Motte de la Peirouſe; and each Regiment has 17 Companies of 40 Men, beſides Officers. The Regiments of Blaiſois and Perigord were thoſe that landed before about the 10th, and on the 14th reimbarked and put to Sea again; but having met 4 French Men of War, not far from Copenhagen, with the Regiment of La Marche on board, and the Count de Plelo, Ambaſſador of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty to the Court of Denmark, they returned hither with them. The Reaſon why thoſe two Regiments of Blaiſois and Perigord reimbarked the 14th, is ſaid by French Deſerters to be, becauſe they were told that King Staniſlaus was dead. The French are in Expectation of more conſiderable Succours with the Fleet under Monſieur du Gué-Trouin. The Attack of the Ruſſian Retrenchment was made by all the French that are come; that is to ſay, by the 3 Regiments. Of the 11 Ships arrived, 4 are put to Sea again; but we do not know which way.

Parma, June 6. N. S. On Friday laſt, there was a bloody Fight by the Bridge of Sacca, wherein the Imperialiſts, having the Sardinians led by their King on one ſide, and the French under the Marquis de Coigny on the other, found themſelves as it were between two Fires and could not ſtand their Ground. The Loſs, we are told, was pretty Equal on both ſides; but the Allies reap this Advantage from the Action, that the Duchy of Parma is thereby got rid of the Germans.

Venice, June 11. N. S. Leters from Conſtantinople advice, that they are treating of a Peace with Perſia, and at the ſame time making great Preparations for War; the Cham of Crim Tartary being ordered to march to Bender with 80,000 Men, and a Body of 20,000 being actually on their March, to penetrate (as it is given out) into Poland.

Paris, June 12. N. S. By a Courier from the Marquis de Biſſy at Naples, the King has received Advice of the entire Defeat of the Imperial Troops commanded by Count Viſconti. That Body of Troops conſiſting of 7000 Foot, 2000 Horſe, and 400 Huſſars, had marched from Bari to Bitonto, where they had poſted themſelves in a Camp as advantageous for its Situation, as for the Retrenchments that defended it. The Count de Montemar, being arrived with the Spaniſh Troops in Sight of that Camp the 24th *ult.* he attacked the Enemy the next Morning: He forced their Retrenchments, and made himſelf Maſter of their Camp, wherein they were obliged to leave their Tents and moſt of their Equipage. Notwithſtanding the Heat of this Action which laſted three Hours, it is not yet known, whether the Imperialiſts had a great number of Men killed, but 1400 of them were taken Priſoners in the Camp, without reckoning 1200 Foot, who flying for ſhelter into the Convents of Bitonto, were made Priſoners with their Officers: The reſt of the Foot are blocked up in different Places. The Horſe ſeeing the Camp forced, diſperſed and fled; and Part of them being gone to Bari, the Count de Montemar is marched thither.

Paris, June 26. N. S. The Marſhal-Duke de Villars, Peer of France, Grandee of Spain of the firſt Claſs, Miniſter of State, Marſhal-General of his Majeſty's Camps and Armies, Dean of the Marſhals of France, Knight of the King's Orders, and of that of the Golden Fleece, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador-Extraordinary to the King of Sardinia, General of the King's Troops in Italy, Governor and Lieutenant General of Provence, Governor of the Town, Citadel, and Fort of Marſeilles, One of the Forty of the French Academy, and formerly Ambaſſador Plenipotentiary for the Treaties of Raſtadt and Baden, Counſellor of the Council of War, died at Turin the 17th of this Month, in the 84th Year of his Age, being born in the Month of May 1651.

LONDON, June 8.

Our Parliament, which ſtood prorogued to the 4th inſtant, is further prorogued to Saturday the 21ſt of December next.

June 10. On Saturday laſt, his Excellency *Horatio Walpole* Eſq, being at Richmond to lay before his Majeſty the State of his Negociations at the Hague, his Majeſty was pleaſed to receive him very graciouſly.

June 11. On Saturdy laſt an Expreſs was ſent to *Henry Cunningham* Eſq; in Scotland, in order to his ſpeedy ſetting out for London, to receive his Inſtructions, and to Embarque for his Government of Jamaica, which he was lately preſented to, in the room of Brigadier *Hunter* deceaſed.

June 12. They write from the *Hague June* 15 N. S. That Mr. *Walpole* ſet out thence the day before, on his Return to England. Since his Departure it is confidently reported, but upon what ground we know not, that the Maritime Powers will not concern themſelves with the preſent Differences, otherwiſe then to appeaſe them if they can, in a friendly way.

Dartmouth June 14. Yeſterday came in here the Win-

ner

ter of Briſtol, Chedgey, from Carolina for Holland.

Cowes June 20. On the 15th came in the Baltick Merchant, Mackenzie, and the Anne, James, and the 16. the Alicant Galley, Bodman and the North Cape, Graham, all from Carolina.

London June 19. His Majeſty's Ship the Alborough is arrived at Portſmouth from South Carolina, and has brought home James Oglethorpe Eſq; Member of Parliament for Haſlemere in Surry, who has been abroad for ſome time Settling the Colony of Georgia.

June 21. Laſt Night James Oglethorpe Eſq; Member of Parliament for Haſlemere in Surry, who has been lately over to Georgia to ſettle that Colony, came to Town from his Seat at Godalmin in Surry, to his Houſe in Old Palace Yard, Weſtminſter; and this Day there will be a Board of the Truſtees for ſettling the ſaid Colony, when Mr. Oglethorpe will be preſent.

From the Ruſſian *Camp before* Dantzick, *June* 23. N. S.

On the 19th in the Evening, the French under the Fort of Wechſelmunde ſent an Officer to the Camp, to demand a Suſpenſion of twice 24 Hours, that they might in that time agree upon a Capitulation, which having been granted them by Count Munich and the Duke of Saxe-Weyſſenfels, a Conference was holden upon that Subject the next Morning: The French at firſt demanded that Ships ſhould be granted them to be carried to Copenhagen but this propoſal was rejected by Count Munich and the Duke of Weyſſenfels, who inſiſted that the French ſhould yield themſelves Priſoners of War: The French not thinking fit to accept of that Condition demanded Leave to ſend two Officers into the Town, to confer with the Marquis de Monti, Ambaſſador of France; which being granted, the two Officers nominated for that purpoſe went towards the Town; but the Marquis de Monti ſent them back, without ſuffering to enter it. The Suſpenſion of Arms being thereupon expired, it was agreed to prolong it for a Day and that the French ſhould ſend three Officers to the Camp to ſerve as Hoſtages: Accordingly, the Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment of Blaiſois, the Chavalier de la Lucerne, and Captain Cornier, came to the Camp the 22d: The Duke of Saxe Weyſſenfels kept them at Dinner, and in the Evening they agreed upon a Capitulation to this Effect: *That the French Regiments encamped under the Fort of Wechſelmunde ſhould be carried on board Ruſſian Ships to one of the Ports of the Baltick, to be concerted with the Ruſſian Admiral: That The ſaid Regiments ſhould from thence be carried to France on board their Squadron, or other Merchant-Ships: That the French Troops ſhould go on board and land with Drums beating and Colours flying: That upon their Arrival in the Ships, they ſhould ſurrender their Arms, to be locked up till they land*, &c. It was agreed at the ſame time, that the Swediſh Colonel Stackelberg, and the Troops of his Nation in the Fort of Wechſelmunde, ſhould be carried to Sweden; and that the ſaid Fort ſhould ſurrender in two days The Garriſon of Dantzick ſtill makes a vigorous Defence. On the 19th and 20th, they made two Sallies upon the Ruſſians with tolerable Succeſs: However as the Fort of Wechſelmunde is ſurrendered, and they can have no Proſpect of Relief, it is believed they will not hold out long.

From the Ruſſian Camp before Dantzick, June 25.

An Officer arriv'd here yeſterday from the French Camp, to ſettle with General Munich the Terms of their Capitulation; the French at firſt that they might be permitted quietly to reimbark on board the Squadron, which ſhould for that Purpoſe return unmoleſted from Copenhagen, that they ſhould be furniſh'd in the mean time with Proviſions for their Money, and at length he ſuffer'd to depart with Arms, Colours, and Artillery; but General Munich refuſing to liſten to theſe Propoſitions, we now hear that they have conſented to be tranſported to Copenhagen, and are contented to leave their Baggage behind them. Fort Wechſelmunde has capitulated, and the Garriſon, which conſiſted of 400 Poles, have leave to retire into Dantzick. Baron Stackelburg, a Swediſh Nobleman, who commanded in the Fort of the Viſtula adjoyning to Wechſelmunde, has ſurrender'd likewiſe, and ſome Ships are expected every Day from Stockholm to take him and his Volunteers on board.

London June 25. We hear that Advice arriv'd yeſterday in Town, that the City of Dantzick had ſurrendered to the Ruſſian and Saxon Armies upon the Terms which Count Munich offer'd the Inhabitants ſome time ago, *viz.* to pay a Contribution of 4000000 Rubles towards defraying the Expence her Czarian Majeſty has been at in the preſent War, and to acknowledge Auguſtus for King of Poland, &c. All the Poles who were found in the City were to have their Liberty, upon taking an Oath to the ſaid Prince. And 'tis added (but perhaps this may want Confirmation) that K—— S——was to renounce his Title and all farther Pretenſions, and to be conducted directly to Stralſund.

London, June 27. The Surrender of the City of Dantzick to the Ruſſian and Saxon Generals, is confirmed with theſe further Particulars, that the Magiſtracy, has not only

only conſented to acknowledge King Auguſtus, but to ask Pardon of that Prince and her Czarian Majeſty, for the Trouble they have had; that the four Millions of Rixdollars were to be paid inſtantly to Count Munich, andthe City thereupon to be continued in her Privileges; and that King Staniſlaus had found means to make his Eſcape.

Manheim, June 12. N. S. Juſt now we received Advice, that this Morning the Duke of Berwick's Head was ſhot off by a Cannon-Ball, as he was ſtanding by the Mill before Philipsburg: That Mill ſtands upon a little Hill, at the Fort of which begins the Moraſs. When the Duke received this unfortunate Blow, the Prince of Conti and other Princes were by him, which ſtruk the French Army with a general Conſternation.

London, July 2. This Morning early, her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs af Orange arrived in good Health at the Palace Royal at Kenſington from Holland, his Serene Highneſs her Conſort being ſet out with a grand Retinue for the Rhine, to make a Campaign under Prince Eugene.

On Saturday Night laſt came an extraordinary Expreſs from Paris, with Advice, that on *Monday* laſt in the Evening the Marquis de Coigny, Son to the Marſhal of that Name, arriv'd at Verſailles, with an Account, that on the 30th of June, N. S. early in the Morning, the Imperial Army in Italy drew up in Battalia and march'd directly towards Parma; and that Monſ. de Coigny, who commanded the Army of the Allies in the Abſence of the King of Sardinia, ſeeing the Imperialiſts in full March, retir'd from before Parma, where he was poſted, and ſeem'd by his various Motions to endeavour to avoid coming to Battle, till the Van of the Imperial Army was advanc'd to the very Walls of Parma; which expoſing the Germans to ſome Diſadvantage, Monſ. de Coigny, with all the Forces of the Allies, attacked them in the Flank, and after a deſperate and bloody Fight, which laſted ſeveral Hours, wherein the Allies loſt 6000 Men, the Imperialiſts were forced to retreat in the utmoſt Confuſion, leaving 14,000 Slain in the Field of Battle, together with their Artillery, Ammunition and Baggage. 'Tis ſaid that Count de Mercy and the Duke of Wirtemberg were among the Slain; but this is not confirmed.

We are aſſur'd from Col. *Peter Purry*, who brings with him between 3 or 400 perſons for *Purrysburg*, that he will embarque with his Troop in 3 weeks at fartheſt, in order to proceed directly for Savanah River on which this Colony is ſettled.

CHARLESTOWN, Sept. 14.

We have been alarmed here with Apprehenſions of a Hurricane two or three times within this Month paſt, which has ended in a little dirty blowing weather, without doing any remarkable Damage: We have a fine proſpect of the greateſt Crops this Year, that were ever made in this Province, it being computed, by very good Judges, that there will be made at leaſt *Seventy Thouſand* Barrels of Rice.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, Charleſtown,

Entred inwards.

Snow Bath, Robert Smith from Gambia.
Sloop Thomas & Abigail, Abraham Shelling from Boſton.
Ship William Galley, Francis Baker from London.
Snow Hope, Henry Sergeant from Barbados.

Entred out.

Sloop Lovely Hannah, Alexander Hope for Philadelphia.
Brigt. Mary and Mercy, James White for ditto.
Ship Poſt-boy, John McNutt for Briſtol.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Enterprize, Charles Wickham for Rhode Iſland.
—— Anne, Thomas Seymour to New York.

EXPORTED from this PLACE ſince *Nov.* 1, 1733.

Rice 29,452 Barrels, and 200 Bags. Pitch 26,10ſ. Tar 6,946. Turpentine 3,830. Whereof 8,268 Barrels of Rice and 200 Bags, for FOREIGN MARKETS.

PRICES of the following GOODS.

Rice None,———. Pitch 2 l. 12 s. 6 d. per Bar. Tar 2 l. 3 s. 9 d. Turpentine 20 s. per Hund. Indian Corn 13 s. 9 d. per Buſhel. Staves no demand. Skins 17 s. 6 d.

Advertiſements.

RUn away from His Excellency the Governor a white Man Servant named *John Saxon*, well known in *Charleſtown* to be an idle drunken Fellow: He gives out that he is free, but is not ſo; therefore whoever harbours or conceals the ſaid *John Saxon*, ſhall be proſecuted as the Law directs.

Brought to Goal in Charleſtown.

Sept. 11. One Negro Wench, named *Jeane*, belonging to Doct. *Lewin*. *Rob Hall*, Provoſt Marſhal.

Juſt imported in the *William*, Capt. *Fr. Baker* from London, and to be ſold by ROB. PRINGLE at his Store on the Bay, 3 fourth and 7 eighth Garlix Hollands, and Cambricks, 13 qu. and yard-wide Linnen, Checks, Mens, Womens and Childrens Shoes, ſilk-thread and wooſted Hoſe, writing Paper and Stationery, Sadlery, Cutlery and hard Ware, ſuper fine broad Cloath, Shalloon & Trimmings, Mens and Boys Bever's Caſtor's and Felt Hats, Braſs and wrought Iron, caſt Iron, wrought Pewter of all ſorts, Tobacco-Pipes, Neſts of Trunks, Fire Buckets and leather Portmantles, ſpeaking Trumpets and ſpying Glaſſes, neat Hangers, Green and Bohea Tea, Bruſhes of moſt ſorts and Turnery Ware.

Run away from his Maſter *Michael Jeanes* of *Charleſtown* Glazier, on Monday the 9th inſt. an indented Servant Man named *John Whatnell*, being a middle ſized man, fair complexion, tender-eyed, pretty well ſet, full fac'd, quick ſpoken, and had on when he went away a yellow orange colour'd Coat, coarſe cloath, trimm'd with black, Ozenbrig Trowſers, Dimitty Jacket, and white Garlix Shirt. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant, and brings him to his ſaid Maſter, ſhall be well rewarded and all reaſonable Charges allowed by me

Michael Jeanes.

Whereas *John Pettey* a ſlim Boy about 15 Years of age, very much freckeld and ſpeaks hoarſe, is run away from his Maſter on the 28th of Auguſt, he had on when he went away an Ozenbrig Jacket and Trowſers; this is therefore to forwarn all Perſons not to entertain or harbour the ſaid Servant, at their Peril. And whoever will bring him to his Maſter, ſhall be well rewarded by

Thomas Weaver.

Juſt imported in the *William*, Capt. *Baker* from *London*, and ſold by JAMES CROKATT, moſt kinds of Woolen and other Goods proper for the Winter ſeaſon, ready made Cloath, Drugget and Duroy Coats and riding Coats, Bed Quilts and Blankets, ſtrong ready made Bags for Plantation uſes, Florence Wine, all ſorts of Linnens, and almoſt every other kinds of Goods uſually imported into this Province, alſo ready made Negro Clothes.

And whereas there are ſeveral perſons indebted to me, who ſhould have paid laſt Crop, this is therefore to deſire all ſuch perſons ſo indebted, to take notice, that if they do not pay or otherwiſe ſatisfy their Debts by the firſt Day of *January* next, I ſhall be obliged to give directions for ſuing the ſame.

James Crokatt.

Just imported in *Capt.* Baker from

London, *and to be sold by* BEAL and COOPER,

Choice Welsh Plains and Cottons for Negroe clothing, Duffels of several sorts, Callimmincoes, fine broad cloaths, and thick drab cloaths, Mens Hats, woosted, thread and silk hose, woosted and cotton caps, wash-gloves, handkerchiefs of several sorts, Garlixs of all sorts, shirting and sheeting Hollands, Tableing and clouting Diaper: Platelloes, printed Linnens, Callicoes and Chints of several sorts, Muslins, plain and strip'd, gorgeroons & china taffeties, plain & strip'd Persians, fine bed-Tick. Blankets, Quilts & Mattrasses, Nails, *Crawly's* high temper'd Hoes, whip-saws, cross-cut and hand-saws, shovels & spades, fowling pieces, and Indian trading Guns, Pistol-powder, hard metal, pewter dishes and plates, double and single refin'd Sugar &c. *Neat RED PORT Wine in Whitewicker Hampers, containing* 5 & 6 *dozens each*, fine Cheshire Cheeses, long pipes & other sorts, fine London Starch, and sundry other sorts of European Goods. They have also Madera Wine, Rum, Muscovado sugar, Philadelphia Flower, New England Axes, Iron pots, kettles and stillers.

To be sold by *Yeomans* and *Escott* at their

Store the following Goods, *viz.* Shirting and sheeting Hollands. Ell-wide Garlix & Callicoes, all sorts of cambricks, kentings and muslins, sewing silk, brass wire, Rice seives, pewter of all sorts, double and single refin'd sugar, good tea and coffee, all sorts of haberdashery, cutlery and Iron ware, and assortiments of nails, cotton & silk handkerchiefs, striped Dimitties, black pepper, good English persians, all sorts of silver- & plain ribbons, grograms & padesways, fine mantua silk lively colours, super fine broad cloaths with trimmings suitable, fine cambets and scarlet whitneys, table diaper, black silk crape, plain white fustians, thread sattins and fine brocades, mens womens and girls thread hose, bed cordes, fine and coarse Russia linnen, all-spice, powder blue & snuff, strouds, Indian trading Guns, Beeds and none so pretties, cotton checks, corks, New England Axes best sort, salt fish, mens woosted hose, duffies, womens cotton petticoats; fine French flints, fine and coarse plain hats, silver & gold laced ditto, Indian trading glasses, single and double woosted caps, mens velvet caps of all colours, black velvet scarfs, silk and silver shoes, duroys with trimmings suitable, Turkey bourdets water'd; Barbadoes, French and Boston rum, muscovado sugar, limejuice, and strong beer in barrels.

To be Sold

ON Wednesday the 18th Inst September a choice Cargo of Slaves just arrived in the *Bath Snow* Robert Smith Commander from the River *Gambia* directly, by

JENYS & BAKER.

Who have also to sell Rum, Sugar, and sundry other Goods

NB. Mr. Baker *wants an Overseer for a Plantation he is now about to settle to the Southward, any Person wanting such an Employment, may apply to him at his house in Charlestown.*

This is to give Notice to all Gentle-

men Planters, that are inclin'd to have one of my new machines for cleaning of Rice made, that I have brought the said Machine to such perfection, that I will engage to any Gentleman that shall employ me to make one of the said Machines to clean 5000 weight of Rice per Day better than any Mortar and Pestle, as they may see by this Certificate of Gentlemen of knowledge and candour. viz.

'*We whose names are under written do certifie that we have* 'seen *Mr.* Peter Villepontoux's *new Machine for cleaning* 'work; *and it is our opinion, that one of* 24 *foot Diameter with* 'four *Horses will clean* 1000 *weight of Rice in one hour, better* 'than *any Mortar and Pestle, as witness our hands, this* 25*th* 'Day *of June* 1734.

William Wilkins. Isaac Lewis. Stephen Russell.
William Rivers. Alex. Spencer. Lewis Lormier

His Excellency the Governour did me the Honour to come to my house to see the said Mill work, and saw me put into the said Mill (which is but 10 *foot Diameter with only* 2 *wheels) seven Bushels of Rice, and with a couple of Horses the same was done in seventy Minutes, whereas if the four Wheels had been on (it was His Excellency's Opinion) the same Quantity would have been done in about half an hour. His Excellency also made a Comparative of the Rice that was put in, with the same when taken out, and found that the Mill had broke none.*

Peter Villepontoux.

ROBERT Hall Esq; *Provost Marshal being willing as far as is in his Power, to prevent any Persons being imposed on, or injured by his Deputies, thinks it his Duty to inform the Publick that his Deputies when they arrest any Person, have no Authority to receive the Debt for which the Person is arrested, or any Charges thereon due to the Gentlemen of the Law: but barely the Fees due to him for the Service of the Writs. And that if any Person notwithstanding shall think fit to pay any Debt or Charges (except the Provost Marshal's Fees) to the Deputies, they do it in their own wrong, and will be liable to pay the same over again, as lately has happened to Mr* John Toomer, *who being informed that a Writ was sued out against him by Mr* John Bruce *for* 25 l. *or thereabouts, went to Mr.* Francis Dandridge *at Stono bridge, where he heard* James Neale *one of the Deputies then was, and there enquired of him, whether he had a Writ against him at the Suit of the said Mr.* John Bruce, *and how much the amount of the Debt and Charges then was? and being informed by the said* Neale, *that the Debt was as he supposed* 25 l. (*the Damages being laid to* 50 l.) *the Attorney's Fees* 10 l. 10 s. *and the Provost Marshal's* 5 l. 5 s. *in all* 40 l 15 s. *The said* Toomer *told him he would meet him at the same place* 3 *days after with the Money, and pay him both Debt and Costs, whereupon the said* Neale *replied, that he would leave a Receipt, which he accordingly did, and took up the Receipt, bring in these Words:*

Received April the 4th 1734. of Mr John Toomer the Sum of Forty Pounds Fifteen Shillings, being in full for the Debt and Charges of Mr. John Bruce's Action against him, *per me* *James Neale*

Notwithstanding which the said Neale *on the* 30 *of the same Month return'd the said Writ in these Words:*

, I have done my endeavour to find the Defendant, BUT , COULD NOT, I put a true Copy in at the Window of , his House, April 22, 1734. *James Neale*

And in May last swore in open Court to the truth of his said Return on which the Gentleman concern'd in the Prosecution of the said Action went on and obtained Judgment against the said Toomer, *and had his Costs taxed to* 40 *odd l. which the said* Toomer *is obliged to pay, notwithstanding his having before paid the Debt and Costs to the said* Neale, *because he the said* Neale *had no Authority to receive it: And on these matters being disclosed to me, I have got a Prosecution commenced against the said* Neale *for such notorious Villany, who is now a Prisoner in the Common Goal in Charlestown, in order for his Trial at the next General Sessions*

To be Lett

A House on the Green, the East-side of the Church of *Charlestown*, where Mrs *Hammerton* now lives in, it has two Rooms on the Floor, and a convenient Kitchin and Garden. Enquire at the said house and know further.

To be Sold

VEry reasonable by the Subscriber hereof, the following Goods, *viz* All sorts of thread, silk, sattin, Italian Mantua, very rich black ditto, super fine a-la-modes, Bourdetts, Tangier silk handkerchiefs, bohea tea, single refin'd Sugar, silk laces, French cord, cutlery ware, millinary ware, as likewise Pistols of the newest fashion, flints &c. by

LEWIS LORMIAR

NB. The said *Lormier* intends to depart this Province on or before the first Day of January next ensuing

JUst imported, and to be SOLD by *John Dart*, White Cottons for Negro's, check'd Linnens, Russia Linnens, Callimancoes and Druggets, &c.

All Persons that have any Demands

on Charles Hill Esq; Richard Hill & Company, or Richard Hill, *are desired forthwith to send in their Accounts that they may be adjusted and paid off. And all that are indebted to the aforesaid, are desired to settle their respective Accounts and Bonds, and pay off, or give good Security for the Ballances by the first Day of December next; or they will be sued without further notice by*

Benj. Whitaker.

Run away from his Master *Joseph Elliot*

a young Negro Man, named *Samson*, he is a middle sized Fellow, about thirty years of age, and this Country born, with a small down beard: He lived formerly at a place called *Morrisnook*, and is therefore commonly called *Morrisnook Samson*; he had on when he went away a yellow Westcoat & Drawers, and a ribbon round his hat: Whoever takes him up and brings him to his said Master in St. *Andrew's* Parish, shall have 10 l. reward paid by *Joseph Elliot*.